

INDIANOLA SHAMED

Tennessee Has a New Phase of the Race Problem.

BLACK CARRIERS BARRED

Rural Mail Delivery Suspended Because Colored Carrier Was Held up by Masked Men.

A Washington special says: Serious trouble broke out in a new place in the postoffice department Thursday. Postmaster General Payne received telegrams from postal officials in Tennessee, stating that John C. Algood, a negro rural free delivery carrier at Gallatin, had been held up while performing his duty, by masked men, and told to leave the service at once under threats of death.

Postmaster General Payne has suspended the service on the route, pending investigation. He looks upon the matter as very serious, as there are many negro carriers in the rural free delivery districts of the south, and a suspension of a large part of the service is possible if the white people maintain their present attitude. The incident may become a second Indianola case. The news of the affair reached the postmaster general in the following telegram from Postmaster H. Swaney, of Gallatin:

"Carrier rural route one, while making trip today, was held up by masked men. Ordered not to make another trip. Advise."

The next dispatch came from W. F. Conger, the special agent in charge of the rural free delivery service, with headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., as follows:

"Rural carrier No. 1, colored, Gallatin, Tenn., in interview with me to-night advised that he was stopped on route today by armed masked men and his life threatened if he continued in service. Threat also applied to colored substitute carrier. Warned not to divulge cause of his removal, but to assign other reasons. No time allowed to wait upon appointment of successor. Believing it hazardous, he will not serve route tomorrow, unless assurances are given him that no violence will be committed. Please advise me what instructions will be issued in the premises. An immediate answer will be greatly appreciated."

Mr. Conger is the rural free delivery inspector for the state of Tennessee. The route on which the trouble occurred was put in effect by department on March 1, and there were no applicants under the civil service rules for appointment as carriers. The three men who stood highest in the examination on the list, Allen F. Dillard, received the appointment, as there was no objection for the officials. Shortly afterwards he resigned his place and the second man on the list was appointed, John C. Algood. This case is regarded as more serious than the Indianola affair because it involves the serious crime of holding up the mails and precipitates anew the race problem in the south. In speaking of the affair Thursday night Postmaster General Payne said:

"There are only two courses left open for the department. We must either suspend the rural free delivery service in those districts where the white people object to negro carriers, or we must send United States soldiers to protect these carriers in the performance of their duties. It would not be practicable to give them a military guard and although no decision has been reached, the probable result will be a permanent suspension of the business in districts where such trouble occurs. After further investigation and report, the case in Tennessee will probably be referred to the department of justice."

This latest incident in Tennessee is regarded in Washington as another and important phase of the race problem in the south.

Southern Side of Question.
Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, in whose district there are several negro rural carriers, explains the southern side of the question by saying that the women and children in the sparsely settled communities of the south were actually afraid to have the negroes come to their houses to deliver the mail.

DID DUTY; LOST JOB.

Chief of Internal Revenue in Porto Rico is Forced to Resign.
A dispatch from San Juan, Porto Rico, says: John S. Hord, formerly chief of internal revenue, sails for New York on the steamer Caracas. His resignation was forced because he prosecuted the smuggling cases without Treasurer Willoughby's orders.

PROTOCOLS ARE "CINCHED."

Documents for The Hague are Finally Signed in Washington.
The Venezuelan protocols, submitting the question of preferential treatment to The Hague tribunal, and also protocols for the mixed commission at Caracas, were signed at the British embassy in Washington shortly before 7 p. m. Thursday by Minister Bowen, Ambassador Herbert, Minister Sternberg and Ambassador des Planches.

STONE DENOUNCES NEWSPAPER.
Missouri Senator Declares Men of the Press Have Hounded Him.

In Kansas City, Monday, Senator William J. Stone, addressing the annual convention of the Missouri Democratic Press Association, made an elaborate explanation of his connection with the baking powder legislation and the enforcement of the state pure food laws, and bitterly denounced the daily newspapers of Missouri, which he declared had hounded him outrageously.

JENKINS USES THE VETO.

Governor of Florida Disapproves of a Most Important Measure Passed by the State Legislature.

The Atlanta Constitution's Washington correspondent wires his paper from Tallahassee as follows:

"The governor of the state of Florida has served notice upon the people of his state, the south and the country at large of the grave dangers involved in a movement to which many southern people, and some southern states, have unwittingly lent their aid. Of far-reaching import is a veto message which Governor Jennings has just sent to the Florida legislature. Locally this measure has attracted attention principally because of a discussion in the senate over the question whether the governor had authority to veto this particular measure, but even here where there has been much discussion of this phase of the matter, the broad significance of the governor's act does not seem to be fully realized. It is a pretty safe prediction that, as a result of his act, a movement which was well under way, will have a quietus placed upon it."

"This is the movement for the calling of a constitutional convention of the United States."

"Under the guise of making effective the sentiment prevailing in many quarters in favor of the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people, the legislatures of a number of states—it is said of twenty-four—have adopted resolutions addressed to the congress requesting that a constitutional convention be called in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the constitution of the United States. Florida was number twenty-five on the list—or would have been had the governor not exercised his veto power upon the joint resolution which had passed both houses and was presented to him in the usual order of things for his approval. While this veto message was being considered in the senate, the house, apparently without knowledge that it had been written, had pointed out to it by a prominent member the dangers involved in the resolution, and promptly took action which was in effect a request upon the governor that he exercise his veto upon the resolution which had so recently been passed. Subsequently the senate, by formal vote, sustained the governor in his veto, and the danger so far as Florida is concerned, is past."

"Whatever other states may or may not do, Florida will have no hand in the calling of a constitutional convention of the United States."

Reasons for the Veto.

Governor Jennings, in his veto message, says in part:

"I do not understand that there exists a necessity for a constitutional convention to revise the constitution of the United States. I am deeply impressed, after the investigation and study I have given to this subject during the limited time that is allotted to me by the constitution for the consideration of these matters, that it is not for the best interests of the people of Florida—or for Florida as a sovereignty—that she should take part in, or become a party to, an application to congress to call the convention as set forth in this resolution."

"Chapter 5014, laws of Florida, provides for the holding of primary elections in Florida for nominating candidates for any office under the laws of this state, and to take the sense of the members of said party as to their choice for United States senator. To my mind this meets the demand of the people of Florida for an opportunity to participate directly in the election of a person to represent them as United States senator."

"The power of an election of a United States senator by members of the legislature maintains the autonomy of states, and, it seems to me, in the light of our recent experience with the primary nomination, and the election of United States senator in obedience thereto by your honorable body, that this is the best solution of what has appeared the public mind as a difficult problem."

WANT JUDGE TO VACATE.

Motion is Made by Attorneys for Caleb Powers at Georgetown.

The case against Former Secretary of State Caleb Powers, as accessory to the murder of William Goebel, three years ago, was called at Georgetown, Ky., Wednesday for a third trial, when attorneys for Powers renewed their motion for Judge Cantrill to vacate the bench. The judge took the motion under advisement.

The cases of Harlan Whitaker, "Tailor Dick" Combs and J. W. Davis as accessory to the Goebel murder were continued.

ROCK ISLAND-FRISCO DEAL MADE

President Yoakum, of Frisco System, a Director of Rock Island Company.
At New York, Thursday, President Yoakum, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, was elected a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Company.

J. P. Morgan & Co. made the following statement regarding the report that the deal between the Rock Island and Frisco railroads had been consummated:

"It is true that President Yoakum, of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, was elected a director of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, which of course means that the harmonious relations which have existed for some time between the two roads are to continue."

Sweet Attorney General.
Willis Sweet, of Cour d'Alene, Idaho, has been appointed attorney general of Porto Rico to succeed James S. Harlan, who recently resigned.

BUYING VOTES NOT ILLEGAL.

United States Supreme Court Renders Most Interesting Decision.

A Washington special says: The United States supreme court in an opinion by Justice Brewer Monday delivered a ruling in the case of United States Marshal James, of Kentucky, versus Henry Bowman, involving the validity of section 5507 of the revised statutes respecting the bribery of persons protected by the fifteenth amendment. The opinion affirmed the decision of the United States district court for the western district of Kentucky, declaring that statute unconstitutional.

Bowman was indicted for bribing negro voters in connection with the congressional election in the fifth congressional district of Kentucky in the election of 1900. Being arrested he sued out a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the statute was in contravention of the federal constitution. The district court thereupon discharged Bowman and the government carried the case to the supreme court, which affirmed the opinion.

Justice Brewer said that if the constitutionality of the section in question could not be sustained the indictment must fail, and referring to the statute he said:

"On its face the section purports to be an exercise of the power granted to congress by the fifteenth amendment, for it declares a punishment upon any one who by means of bribery prevents another to whom the right of suffrage is guaranteed by such amendment from exercising that right. But that amendment relates solely to action by the United States or by any state and does not contemplate 'wrongful individual acts'."

He quoted authorities to show that a statute which purports to punish purely individual action cannot be sustained as an appropriate exercise of the power conferred by the fifteenth amendment upon congress to prevent action by the state through some one or more of its official representatives, and that an indictment that charges no discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, is likewise destitute of support by such amendment.

Justice Brewer added that the court is fully sensible of the great wrong which results from bribery at elections, and said that it does not question the power of congress to punish such offenses when committed in respect to the election of federal officials. At the same time it is all important that a criminal statute should define clearly the offense which it purports to punish, and when so defined, it should be within the limits of the power of the legislative body enacting it. Congress has no power to punish bribery at all elections. The limit of its power is in respect to elections in which the nation is directly interested or in which some mandate of the national constitution is disobeyed, and the courts are not at liberty to take a criminal statute, broad and comprehensive in its terms, and in these terms beyond the power of congress, and change it to fit some particular transaction which congress might have legislated for if it had seen fit."

LAST CONFEDERATE SENATOR.

Judge A. E. Maxwell Dies in Florida at Age of Eighty-Three.

Judge A. E. Maxwell, the last survivor of the Confederate States senate, except Senator Vest, died at Chipley, Fla., Tuesday in his 83rd year.

Judge Maxwell was a native of Georgia; was educated at the University of Virginia and moved to Florida in 1845. He had served in both branches of the state legislature and has filled the position of secretary of state and attorney general of Florida.

He was a member of congress from 1853 to 1857; was Confederate States senator from 1862 till 1865; was appointed judge of the state supreme court in 1866; was circuit judge 1877-85, and was chief justice of Florida 1887-91.

Alabama Negro Suffragists Meet.

The Colored Men's Suffrage Association of Alabama met in Montgomery Tuesday, with nearly every prominent negro in the state present. Collection was taken up to further test the Alabama constitution.

MILITARY CADETS EXPELLED.

Refused to March Behind Negro Drum Corps on Memorial Day.

Milledgeville, Ga., for several days past, has been in a state of excitement due primarily to the refusal of the cadets of the Georgia Military college to march behind a negro drum corps on Memorial day.

As a result of their action the captain of company A, and two privates of company B, have been dismissed. Several cadets are under arrest and several others have applied for honorable discharge and have returned to their homes.

NEW RECORD FOR COTTON.

May Price of Staple on New York Exchange Goes to 10.85.

May cotton opened at New York Thursday at 10.85, establishing a new high record for the present movement. Excitement was renewed in cotton futures at New Orleans soon after the opening. May advanced ten points, July 12, August 30 and September 20, while October advanced but two points.

PANAMA TREATY MENACED.

Opposition to Compact Continues to Gain Ground in Columbia.

The latest advices received in Washington indicate that President Marroquin, of Columbia, has decided not to call a special session of the Colombian congress to act on the Panama canal treaty. In the election in progress in Columbia the opposition continues to gain and the prospects for a government majority are so doubtful that President Marroquin seems indisposed to act.

SCANDAL GROWING

Serious Aspect Looming Up in Postoffice Muddle.

TULLOCH MAKES REPORT

Revelations of Former Cashier of Department Implicate, to Greater or Less Degree, Many Former Officials.

A Washington special says: The postoffice department scandal is rapidly assuming more serious aspects. The revelations made by Mr. Seymour W. Tulloch are startling in their character, involving in the scandal, in greater or less degree, former Postmaster General Smith, former First Assistant Postmaster General Perry Heath, Postmaster Merritt, of the Washington city postoffice and former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip. Some of these men were probably led into doing things that were irregular and illegal without knowing the true character of their actions, relying on the advice of others that the matters were perfectly regular, but Mr. Tulloch makes it perfectly clear that when an investigation was set on foot by Comptroller of the Treasury Tracewell that would have brought out many of the irregularities of the postal service, and when an efficient employee of the comptroller's office began to uncover unpleasant truths the whole matter was suddenly stopped and the employee of the comptroller's office was transferred to another bureau at a reduced salary.

It will not do for the men involved in Mr. Tulloch's revelations to attempt to discredit them on the ground that they came from a dismissed employee. Such an attempt might have some effect outside of Washington, but it will have no weight with men who know Seymour W. Tulloch. The standing of the former cashier of the Washington postoffice in the business community of the city is one that any man might be proud to have. He served for more than twenty years as cashier of the postoffice under republican and democratic administrations alike and never a breath of scandal was attached to the conduct of his office. It was only when, about the time of the appointment of Mr. Merritt to be postmaster, an effort was made to secure his co-operation in certain irregularities in the Washington postoffice, that trouble began. Mr. Tulloch believed that if he made certain payments as cashier either he or his bondsmen might be held responsible. In order to protect himself and his bondsmen he made the simple request that he have written instructions from his superiors. It was then that he was found to be an "obstacle" and was removed from office.

CANE GROWERS ADJOURN.

Closing Day's Session Highly Interesting—Resolutions Adopted.

Reciprocity with Cuba because it would discriminate against the tobacco, sugar cane and fruit growers of the south, a pure food law with a sufficient amount of money at the disposal of the commissioner of agriculture to enforce it, and an animated and spirited debate on Mark Hanna's ship subsidy scheme were the features of the closing day's session of the sugar cane growers' convention in Macon, Ga.

A resolution declaring it the sense of the convention that the Cane Growers' Association should make an exhibit at the world's fair of syrups and the process of manufacturing them was adopted.

A resolution directing the officers and the executive committee of the Cane Growers' Association to provide for an interstate convention every year of cane growers of the south was adopted.

A resolution was adopted after a lively debate urging representatives in congress to inquire why the commerce of the country was so largely handled by foreigners. Another resolution was adopted unanimously expressing opposition to reciprocity with Cuba.

The place for the next meeting was left to the executive committee, Montgomery, Ala., being an applicant.

NINE CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Land Slide Whelms Gang of Men Working in a Tunnel.

Details reached Roanoke, Va., Thursday afternoon of a fearful catastrophe which occurred late Wednesday evening in the east end of West End tunnel, known as tunnel No. 2, at Eggleston Springs, Giles county, on the Norfolk and Western railway, in which nine men were killed and five injured, three or them fatally, while two others were almost miraculously saved.

Railroad contractors were engaged in double tracking the two tunnels at the point named, and it was due to their operations that the accident happened. It seems that when the tunneling force had removed the earth and stone for the tracks at the point where the calamity occurred a huge slide of solid stone gave way on an angle of about 45 degrees, striking the gang fairly and literally crushing the life out of nine men.

HELD ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

Brother of Assassin Czolgosz Arrested in Los Angeles.

Acting under instructions from the secret service bureau at Washington, the police of Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday arrested a man who is suspected of being one of the four brothers of Czolgosz, the assassin of one late President McKinley.

Great secrecy was maintained about the arrest. No charge was lodged against him, the police simply detained the man on suspicion until the president left Los Angeles.

RICH HAUL BY ROBBERS.

Express Agent Forced to Open Safe and Give Up Valuables.

Agent John Peterson, of the United States Express Company, at Britt, Iowa, was compelled by two masked and armed men to open a safe in his office Thursday morning and permit the robbers to take a package containing \$10,000. They also secured other packages of money, and after binding and gagging Peterson, they escaped.

AMERICANS ARE BLAMED.

Nicaraguans Think Monroe Doctrine Should Have Been Enforced.

Report comes from Nicaragua that Americans are openly hipped on account of the feeling against President Roosevelt, who is blamed for "not enforcing the Monroe doctrine" by preventing Great Britain and Germany from collecting their debts from Salvador and Nicaragua.

MOROS AGAIN WHELMED.

Ten Forts Captured and Over One Hundred Filipinos Slain—Americans Lost Ten Men.

A special from Manila says: Captain Pershing's column has defeated the sultan of Amparagano's strong forces of Moros in the Taracaco river district, on the east shore of Lake Lanao, island of Mindanao. The Americans captured ten forts. One hundred and fifteen Moros were killed, thirteen wounded and sixty were made prisoners. The Moros captured included the sultan. Two Americans were killed and seven wounded.

The ten forts constituted serious and strong positions on the bank of the Taracaco river and from them the Moros vigorously resisted Captain Pershing's advance. The American troops attacked the forts Monday and captured eight of them without suffering any losses, though the thirty-six obsolete cannon mounted on the fortifications were served with the best of the enemy's ability. The garrison of the ninth fort resisted fiercely, and Captain Pershing ordered the fort to be shelled and captured by assault, which was done. Lieutenants Shaw and Gracie, leading two companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry, and a detachment of cavalry, surrounded the tenth fort, where the sultan had sought refuge, and it surrendered Tuesday. The forts have been dismantled.

Captain Pershing moved north Tuesday to complete the exploration of the east shore of the lake. No further resistance is expected.

The Spanish gunboat Petasco, sunk by the ships of Admiral Dewey off Cavite, has been raised. Her hull is not injured, but her upper works show the effect of the American shells.

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CANE GROWERS GATHER

Important and Enthusiastic Convention Held in Macon—Officers Elected with Purse President.

Two hundred delegates to the Interstate Cane Growers' convention were called to order by Captain D. G. Purse Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Academy of Music in Macon, Ga. About 600 people were present.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. N. Almsworth, pastor of Mulberry Street Methodist church. Hon. Harvie Jordan delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the state of Georgia in the absence of Governor Terrell, who was in Atlanta attending the funeral of Major Warren.

In the absence of Governor Jennings, of Florida who was to have responded to the welcome address, but who was absent on account of state duties, Colonel Galtakill, of Florida, delivered the address. Hon. Roland Ellis, of Macon, delivered an address of welcome on behalf of Macon.

Chairman Purse then appointed a committee on organization, which consisted of the following:

Dudley Hughes, of Georgia, chairman; W. W. Sharp, of Georgia; J. C. Sperry and G. W. Black, of Florida; J. A. Holloman and C. K. McQuartie, of Florida; R. Dykes and R. N. Morgan, of Louisiana; H. H. Overstreet and B. M. McLahan, of Mississippi; W. S. Lipscomb and John Lottp, of South Carolina, on recommendations.

Captain Purse, was elected president of the body, which is to be known as the Interstate Cane Growers' Association. First and second vice presidents, Emile Frost, of Louisiana, and C. G. Abercrombie, of Alabama, respectively; secretary, Eugene Anderson; assistants, E. C. Bruffy and George Ketchum, of Georgia; treasurer, I. B. English, of Georgia; executive committee, G. W. Black, of Alabama; E. L. Wilson, of Florida; L. M. Soniat, of Louisiana; W. B. McLaughlin, of Mississippi; W. S. Lipscomb, of South Carolina.

CHARITIES CONVENTION.

Called to Order in Atlanta, Ga., With Delegates from All Sections of Union.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections began in Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday night, with delegates in attendance from all parts of the United States.

The opening session, upon which much was believed to depend, began in the First Baptist church with an earnestness, a zeal and a swing that has rarely been witnessed, and those Atlantans who attended, despite the inclement weather, realized more fully than ever that the National Conference of Charities and Corrections is an organization of prominent ladies and gentlemen, who are banded together in what is probably the most influential body of its kind in the world.

The delegates to the convention are persons of means, most of them more than ordinary means, who are giving their time and thought and energy to the uplifting of humanity, to the alleviating of distress, to giving the first offenders another chance, to keeping children out of prisons and penitentiaries, to caring for the sick and needy and infirm and aged—in brief, they are their brothers' keepers, and are trying to do those things which they advise others to do.

Some of the delegates are ex-governors of their states, others are ex-members of the supreme court, some are in charge of the very institutions whose work will be discussed during the days of the convention, all are men and women of prominence—socially, politically and commercially.

A notable sentence was that which came from Hon. Robert W. de Forest during his address. It is almost the keynote to the conference. Mr. de Forest is the vice president of the Jersey Central railroad, a man of business and affairs, who has found time to accept the position of tenement house commissioner of New York city and who was honored last year by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections with its highest office.

On the rostrum, which was decorated with potted plants, sat many prominent men.

CHICKEN BONE WAS DEADLY.

Wealthy Woman from Buffalo Succumbs to Peculiar Accident.

Mrs. F. Lee, a wealthy woman of Buffalo, N. Y., died at the Buford hotel in Charlotte, N. C., at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning from the effects of a chicken bone being lodged in her throat.

She was on her way home from Florida, and was accompanied by her husband. The bone became lodged in her throat Tuesday at noon on a dining car.

FIFTEEN FISHERMEN DROWN.

Their Schooner Ran Ashore on Cliffs During a Heavy Fog.

A special from Canso, Nova Scotia, says: The American fishing schooner Gloriana, Captain George Stoddard, of Gloucester, Mass., ran ashore during a thick fog on the cliffs at Whale Cove, near White Point lighthouse Tuesday night, and fifteen of the crew, including the captain, were drowned, out of a total of eighteen.

MISS SCHLEY A RESCUER.

Daughter of Santiago Hero Assisted Shipwrecked Passengers.

It came to light in Norfolk Wednesday that among the passengers on the steamer Hamilton at the time of the disaster early Tuesday morning was Miss Schley, daughter of Rear Admiral Schley, who, with other women passengers on the Hamilton, assisted by the steamer's stewards, raised \$95 in cash, which was distributed among the most needy of the Santiago survivors.

THE SLEEPING SICKNESS.

The Mysterious Malady That is Killing Many Thousands.

British East Africa, a territory of a billion square miles, with a population of unnumbered millions, is threatened by the mysterious "sleeping sickness," a disease which has already wrought terrible havoc in Uganda.

Dr. G. C. Low, who with Dr. Castellani and Dr. Christy, was sent out to Uganda on a royal commission to investigate the malady, has just returned to England, and the reports which he and his colleagues have sent to the Foreign Office and the Royal Society contain much new and important information on the nature of the disease and its alarming and continued spread.

The disease has now been ravaging Uganda for four years, and Dr. Low, who gave some information upon the question, estimates that 70,000 natives have died of it, the majority of them within the last two years. How it got into Uganda cannot be discovered. Not less than 15,000 natives are now affected, and the disease is practically invariably fatal. Moreover, the disease is increasing in virulence in the new areas.

The "sleeping sickness" first manifests itself in a slight change in the mental attitude of the victim, so slight that the relatives are able to perceive it before any one else, even a European doctor. It attacks both sexes and all ages. Then the patient becomes dull in manner, next quite stupid, with a heavy load about the face and swelling of the lips. A disinclination to work develops and the patient lies about, taking less and less food. Lethargy, rather than sleepiness, is the outward sign. Tremors of the arms and tongue succeed, and finally the victim falls into a comatose state, which ends in death.

The commission made its way to Entebbe, the seat of government in Uganda, on the western side of Lake Victoria, and spent five months there studying the disease. A hospital had been specially erected by the Government, and Colonel Sadler, the commissioner, and Dr. Moffatt, the P. M. O., rendered every possible assistance. The hospital accommodates sixteen patients, and Dr. Low and his colleagues treated their patients with various drugs, but without discovering a cure.

Dr. Low says that the disease is a nervous complaint, consisting of inflammation of the brain and membranes of the brain, analogous to ordinary meningitis, but the usual treatment for meningitis has proved of no avail—London Mail.

The Passing of the Promoter.

The "outrunning of supply of capital by demand," of which the money market nowadays hears so much, has hit one industry very